ACROSS ST. DOMINGO. Almaste a herseman came dashing into the village in a snow-white suit and imposing side whiskers. It was a cheerful apparition, for it turned out

Three Days in a Canoe and Seven Days in the Saddle.

Mosquitoes of the Yuna River-The People, the Scenery and the Resources of the Land.

PROJECTS OF THE COLONISTS.

What Is Required to Raise the Dominicans to the Level of Republican Citizens.

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS.

It is not so very far from Samans to this place, yet it has taken the extraordinary time of eight days to accomplish the journey. True it might have been done in five days or less, if the traveller could only succeed in securing such fast horses as most of the well-to-do natives keep; but that is eldom his luck, and in nine instances out of ten e is compelled to put up with and pay extravafeature of the delay in my case was the painfully slow ascent of the Yuna River to the head of naviration. Starting from Santa Barbara on Sunday norning, the 23d of February, it was Wednesday, the 26th, before my cance touched Almasin, on the Tuna, a distance of only fifty miles. All day long of Sunday the cance, rowed by four dusky Dominicans, sailed ever the waters of Samana Bay, the sun blazing in the zenith and the further shore appearing through a warm, shimmering, purple There were ten passengers, mostly Do cans, on board, the leading man among them being Mr. Gregorio Rivas, a great exporter of tobacco, who has just completed a solid warehouse for his business at Santa Barbara, and whose property is scattered in various directions through the

A MODEL QUARTERMASTEE. There was also an elderly character, named Stubbe, a native of Germany, who spoke English and took very kindly to my box of provisions. In fact, he took that bex under his especial guardian-ship, warning me of the rapactous instincts of the other passengers, and more particularly of the crew. Impressed by the interest he exhibited in my behalf I made him quartermaster of stores, but if he succeeded completely in defeating the evil designs of outsiders on the property under his relieve me of all concern about the bex by leav-ing nothing in it but the straw. We passed a night on the shores of the magnificent bay, at a ce called Bebedero, where we slung our hamnocks and slept till an hour or so before sunrise. passed close to the shore of the peninsula of Samana, which is here, and, in fact, to the mouth of the bay, a bold range of hills, sloping at an easy angle to the water. Approaching Santa Capuza

the bay, a bold range of hills, sloping at an easy angle to the water. Approaching Santa Capuza we heard sounds of music and firing of guns, and closer observation revealed the celebration of AMARKIAGE PASES.

Our presence was welcome at the bohio or house where the festivities were going on. Everybody looked happy except the bride, and the poor thing was the very picture of mute despendency; but this appearance she must have assumed to conform, I fancy, to the conventional customs of the sountry. The music and the singing were as odd as the heart of a stranger could desire. There was a banjo and semething like tongs, and an old pot and several calabash shells scraped with bones, the whole making a kind of melody utterly unknown to the Philharmonic Societies. After we had been treated to tiny cups of coffee, the best-looking man of our party was offered the bride with whom to dance, and then all the rest were in turn provided with partners. The one that fell to my share had wonderfully liquid and eloquent eyes, black as the plumes of midnight. The isdies were extremely gentle, and a few of them had faces to arrest the eye of an artist. They were all clad in white, except the bride, who was pensive, in pale green. After the dancing was over, most of us who were armed with revolvers retired to a palm grove, near the house, and fired off half a dozen rounds of ammunition in honor of the event, a proceeding which tickled the rejoicing househeld immensely. It was midday when we entered the Boca Chicita or small mount is the Yuna, the river en which the Samana Bay Company expect to put a steamer one of these days to drain the triver on which the Samana Bay Company expect to put a steamer one of these days to drain the trade of the La Vega country. There is a bar at this month and a bar at the other, a short distance off the Boca Chicita or small mount is the Yuna, the river en which the Samana Bay Company expect to put a steamer one of these days to drain the trade of the La Vega country. There is a bar at this month

short distance off the Boca Grande or large mouth, and the depth of water over each is about two feet and a half. The shores at the entrance, covered with vegetation, are exceedingly low, not more than a few inches above the water, disappearing altogether when the river is full. Here the festive sligator may be found and the mud he loves, for his pallet is spread over endless agree. A few hundred leet within the mouth of the river the depth is three feet, which is retained throughout all the tortuens windings of this stream to the village of Almasin, thirty-three miles' saling distance, or seventeen as the bird files.

POLING HARD MAINTST THE STREAM.

The boatmen dropped their oars when we entered the Yuna and commenced poling against the stream, for no other reason that I could perceive except downright laziness. The current was about two miles an hour, and the width of the river about a hundred feet. To row with oars would have necessitated a little extra exertion, for the oars are clumsy, being merely a square piece of weed nalled on to a sixteen foot pole, and for rowlocks they employ ropes. The poling was an easy, lazy way of prepulsion. Our speed was about three-quarters of a mile an hour, and this went on through the het hours of the day till the brain grew feverish watching the small-like pace of the craft creeping in the glare of the sunlight over the dark terrapin green of the river and petween lofty walls of vegetation that seemed to have no end. All night long the cuerro, or crow of these latitudes, made hideeus music in the woods, and his notes were mingled with those of a hundred other strange birds to whom the blessed institution of sleep seemed to be a stranger. At every turn we raw ducks that might have been killed with a revolver, so tame did they appear and indifferent to our approach. The lorg-billed agnassi was in countiess numbers along the banks, and a species of blackbird few over our heads every few minutes.

Two ON THREE ROSQUITORS ENCOUVEREND. I had heard there were two or three mongu

Samana Bay Company would be are insufficient inducement for me to make a trip of the Yuna again up stream in a native cance.

THE FIGHEM'S SHETA.

At Almasin I found the "Americanos," as the natives delight in calling our countrymen, spread around on such soft delights as saddles, biscuit boxes, coffee cans, plates and frying pans. They were taking a siesta more after the fashion of the emigrants at Castle Garden than of the voluptuous Spaniard who introduced the custom into these west India Islands. Here was Haisey in one cerner of the very open house where I found the party wooing slumber, with his head resting upon a Mexican saddle and his feet lost among samage and sardine boxes. There was Oleg, the prophet of gold, the full-hearted Californian, buried among folded hammocks, with his heels calmy resting on the edge of the san-coche pot, and as for Plummer, the white-headed boy of West Point, his booted extremittes terminated comfortably in a clethes basket. The "Americano" party left in the afternoon for the head of the river and I stayed behind to take a rest after the latigue of mavigating the Yuna. For the Yuna it must be yaid that the scenery is delightful, there is so much of rank and splendid veretation; but some plan rhust be thought of ior banishing the intolerable swarms of mosquitoes, else most of us would prefer patronizing the Hudson to Albany.

While I was pondering over the great future of

that Almasin was the best available head of navigation, and there the projected steamer should stop for her cargoes of tobacco, mahogany, dyewoods, coffee, &c., to be transported to Samana. Pennell suggested that they abould try the river again at a point higher up, named Jajgua, and for that place they left. again in the morning. Pennell and I went overland on horseback; stopped at Liaba for the night, at the house of the Magistrate of the district, and proceeded next morning to Jajqua, with a "rake" of horses. Here, after a prief wait, we met the "Americans," who had been all the previous day and that morning coming up the stream, a distance of only about twelve miles. There was a general opinion that it would cost less to deepen the river from from this point dewn to Almasin and make Jajqua the head of steamer navigation, and build

and that morning coming up the stream, a distance of only about twelve miles. There was a general epinion that it would cost less to deepen the river from from this point down to Almasin and make Jajqua the head of steamer navigation, and build a wagon road from thence to Macoriez in the interior, than to select Almasin and build a wagon road from thence to Macoriez in the interior, than to select Almasin and build a wagon road is frightful, and would cost a large sum of money to make it available for wagons; but from Jajqua to Macoriez it is comparatively plain sailing. After dinner all of us took to horse and rattled away through chapparal and over savannas to the city of Macoriez, a great tobacco centre. The ride was long but vory exhibitanting. Our cavalcade at times extended in a line over a mile long; but as night drew on we closed up ranks and rpde in solid column.

THE SCRIMERY ON THE WAY

was of the most charming type. Purple mountains on either hand; broad, green savannas; belts of guava and mange trees, and a sky overhead of the softest blue. The posade, or hotel, where we were compelled to put up in Macories, was something smaller and less comfertably furnished than the Fifth Avenue. Captain Plummer slept on the counter and the rest of the party disposed of themselves as best they could. The following day was consumed waiting for horses. It had gone abroad that we wanted to buy horses, and all sorts of miserable beasts were brought in for our inspection. The man asked \$150 for a nag which would have been an expensive investment at \$5; but, then, these people think American humanity was originally cast in silver, and that money to us is a consideration of the very least importance. Finally, Sunday morning, when all the people from near and far, dressed in their very best, were pouring through the streets towards the humble church, we mounted horse for Moca. Pennell and I happened to have two decent animals, and we rode in front to give dignity and reputation to the party; but Halsey, Plummer and Oley

anatomy, and as we rode out of town a hundred laughing eyes were turned on the spectacle we presented.

MOCA AND THE MORE, AND SANTIAGO DE LOS CANELLEROS.

We passed across the Vegs Real, or royal meadow, on our way to Moca. The "meadow" looked like the Central Park multiplied a theusand times over. The country through which we rode on the way to Moca is the best on the island, and the finest canucas, or farm enclosures are here to be met with. We were very hospitably entertained in Moca by Mr. Gregorie Rivas, and the best beds in the house placed at our disposal. Next morning, after coffee and sunrise, we were on the road again, this time bound for Santiago de los Cabelleros, which we reached in the afternoon, and had a rest in rocking chairs. This town was burned down during the Spanish occupation, but it is on its legs again and thriving rapidly. It is in the bottom of a beautiful basin, and on the banks of a lively river called the Yague. The view from the fort above the town is almost as sine as that from the top of Lookout Meuntain. You have the reyal meadow on the one hand, stretching off a hundred miles towards St. Domingo, level as a prairie; and then, on the other, beld mountain peaks shoot up, and range after range of hills, in amphitheatical order, rise by steps to the azure vauit of the heavens. You might sit on ne parapet of the fort for a whole day and never tire gazing on the splendid sweep of country at your feet.

the parapet of the spiendid sweep of country at your feet.

THE PEOPLE AND THE OFFICIALS.

On the trip so far I have found the people very kind and gentle. They are much more intelligent than I had supposed. They are exceedingly honest and inoffensive, and there is admirable material in them for making good and efficient citizens of a republic. The people are all right. It is the officials, the plundering rascals, who strat in a little brief authority, who give the country a bad name. Murder and rebbery are of very rare occurrence, and, in fact, the offences familiar to our criminal code are rare in this latitude. It is a gentle country altogether. The climate is delightful. There are no wild beasts, nor serpents, nor venomous things of any kind, save the centipede and tarantula—and the latter is as rarely met with as a green damond. The dogs and horses are gentle, and indeed the country is singularly blessed in all respects, save human government. That alone is the blight and curse of the land.

SCHEMES OF THE COLONISTS.

Halsey says he can run a railroad from here.

Signora Fabbricia, a prima donna in Italy, for whom Mercadante and Donizetti expressly com-posed operas, died lately in Lisbon.

A school of music has been established at Athens. This is the first establishment of the kind in the

East and already numbers 400 pupils.

Lendon, like New York, is constantly projecting new theatres, the latest suggestion in the former city being an opera house for Mr. Mapleson.

The Wagner Union, of which Mr. Theodore Thomas is President, gives a concert at Steinway Hall on next Friday evening, in aid of the Bay reuth festival. With the exception of a symphony by Beethoven the programme is composed entirely of Wagner's music.

The production of Sardou's "Uncle Sam" in this

country encourages the authors of "Frou-Frou," MM. Halevy and Meilhac, to go on with their American play, which they call "Jonathan." They are likely to find that America is an unfortunate place for Frenchmen.
It seems that the English ministry met with two

misfortunes about the same time—the defeat of the Irish Education act and the burlesque of "The Happy Land," at the Court Theatre. The following notice distributed among the audience explains what happened to the ministry and the theatre:—
NOTICE.—"The Happy Land."—Miss Litton begs
to inform the public that the Lord Chamberiain has
forbidden Messrs. Fisher, Hill and Righton, to make
ap their faces in initiation of Messrs. Gladstone,
Lowe and Ayrton.
ROYAL COURT THEATRE, March 6, 1873.

On the same evening in the House of Commons Sir Lawrence Palk gave notice that he should ask by whose authority a policeman was sent in plain ciothes to interdict the performance, and in the inner lobby the subject divided conversation with the probabilities of the approaching division on the Irish bill. The performance is now allowed to go on, the actors having promised not to "make up"

RACING PROSPECTS.

The publication of the entries for the several

Brilliant Campaign in Prospective—The Merits of the March Entries Reviewed.

racing events, which closed on the 1st inst., has created quite a stir in sporting circles. The races of meeting, are the Fordham Handicap, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, with thirty-eight entries; one mile and a quarter, with thirty-eight entries; the Jockey Club Haudicap, all ages, two miles, twenty-six entries, and the Westchester Cup, for all ages, with penalties for winners of single races of amounts of \$2,000 and upward, for which there are eighteen entries. Those for Sarstoga are a Sweepstakes for all ages, a mile and a quarter, fifteen entries; Flass Stakes, for two year-clids, half mile (wenty-nine entries). two-year-olds, half mile, twenty-nine entries; Sequel Stakes, three-year-olds, with a penalty of the distance two miles, with nineteen entries; the Summer Handicap, two miles, twenty-six entries;

culation in regard to the handicaps must, o course, be deserred until the handicapper shall have announced the weights which, in his judgment, will bring the horses as nearly as possible ever, that better classes of horses are this year entered than are usually found in American

a mile, with penalties for winners, twenty-four entries, and a Sweepstakes, for three-year-olds,

The two-year-old stakes at Saratoga must also remain in the dark until some of the youngsters develop their qualities. "Blood will tell" is quite as true a maxim as ever it was; but in these days very few colts of inferior breeding are entered to be run over either of the courses referred to. From so large a number of fashionably bred colts, how-ever, we must expect many first class racers and

The three-year-old events also remain in uncer tainty, for the reason that winners are to be penalized, and consequently the weights are yet undetermined. The most prominent are Count in Mr. Belmont's stable; Mr. Morris' Long Branch; Wisard and Fellowcraft, in Mr. Littell's stable; Mr. Grinstead's Crockford, Messrs. Hunter and Travis' Reviler and Strachino, Messrs. Lewis & Co.'s Joe Johnston, &c. the others all being of good repute. The number of entries is not large in either of the events for three year-olds, but they seem to be a select lot. A number of the finest colts in the country appear to have been reserved for the prominent fixed events of great value, which closed in 1871.

closed the records and the personal observation of experienced turi men furnish sufficient informaion upon which to form opinions—opinions only, for results often demonstrate the "glorious uncer sainty" of racing.

Tubman, ave years old, has a penalty of three pounds extra, making his weight 117 lbs. The position of first favorite is generally conceded to him. A few pounds can make but little difference to a five-year-old in a dash of two and a quarter miles, and the little penalty, he is to carry seems

to receive no consideration. Besides Tubman Colonel McDaniel has entered Abd-el-Koree, another five-year-old, a good colt at three years, when he defeated Heimbold, at four miles, but probably a permanently injured horse from that extraordinary performance. Tubman started in ourteen races last year, and scored nine win nings, beating such horses as Lyttleton, Ortolan, Meteor, Preakness, Frank Hampton, Fadladeen, Frogtown, Arizona, Susan Ann, Metella, Nevada, &c. Most of his successes, however, were at short distances, including a second heat of a mile at spectable race, beating Susan Ann and two others at Saratoga in 3:39%. At Jerome Park, Fall meeting, he won the Grand National Handicap, two and

diamond. The dogs and norse are genite, and inspects, save human government. That alone is the
blight and curies of the land.

This golden was a standard to the control of the man at 500,000 a mile. He says be can nee a dead level
throught of the way. Colonel Gley is getting
himself in shape to realize his predictions about
the gold of the vega Valley. Ro is putting together
capacity of separating the gold from the earth and
of restoring a pair of sock or a shirt to the eriginal
color of the ceiton. After Halsey has cast his eye
core the lumber region and measured its valke,
copper and coal depasts, the party, ploasered by
rennel, will make their way to St. Domingo city and embark about the latter
way to the winter of the way to the substant of the merits of Tubman and indicate that
permitted, will make their way to sky long the substant of the merits of we look upon London as quite his equal at two and quarter miles.

Wanderer, five years old, in the stable of Messrs. Rice & McCormick, must not be despised. He started in eight races last year and scored four winnings. At New Orleans, in April, he won mile beats, beating Frank Ross, Niagara and Glenros in 1:51, 1:47%, 1:47%, winning the last two heats, tre last one at his case and eight or ten lengths shead. At Nashville, in September, he won a purse mile and a quarter, carrying 104 lbs., beating London, three years, 100 lbs.; Emma Pratt, four years, 101 lbs., and Richland, four years, 104 lbs rime, 2:12%. He beat London a length, but had considerable advantage in the weight. The next neats, beating Hollywood, The Dipper and Frogtewn, in 3:41%, 3:48%-the last heat won in hand over for a purse, two-mile heats. London was the only horse there able to contend with him, and he had aiready done enough for a three-year-old.

Alroy, five years old, though (like his former stable companion, Abd-el-Koree) a much abused and injured horse, must not be considered entirely out of the race, should be return from the South i fair condition. Though thoroughly worn out and to the South, for what purpose no one could imag-ine; but he is a horse of one constitution, and it is said he is recovering his form. He was a good orse last Spring-ran four races at the Jerome Park Spring Meeting, winning the two longestbut he utterly failed at the late meetings. His best performances were as follows:-At Jerome Park be ron the Jockey Club Handicap, two miles, giving lubman five pounds, as above stated, and Quinard nine pounds (all same age), the time being 3:48. He won handsomely by two lengths, but the time was not as good as that of other races at distances on the same day. At same meeting he won a free handicap sweepstakes, two and one-eighth miles, carrying 115 ibs., and beating

Metella (five years, 106 lbs.) and Edwin (four years 103 lbs.) The time was 4:03½; not fast, but about as good as the best on that day. He gave each of his competitors twelve pounds. He was then a good horse; but, in view of his sad condi-

tion last Pall, his chances are not flattering. Mary Clark, five years old, is looking remarkably rell, and, though she has been virtually off the turi for more than a year, deserves some consideration. She was a good three-year old, and may yet per form well. This mare will have to carry three pounds extra on account of the sweepstakes for two-year-olds, a mile and a furiong, won at Jerome

True Blue seems to have some admirers, but his performances do not justify any hopeful predic-

tions in his favor. The other eleven entries may be left to take their bances; and if any one can discover a winner of the cap among them let him speak.

At Saratoga the first of the recently closed

events will be the sweepstakes for all ages, a mile and a quarter, and, judging from the number and fame of the horses entered, it should be a lively pening of the Summer sports. There are fifteen entries, and among them are Harry Bassett, Joe Daniels, Alarm, Monarchist, Preakness, Wizard, Ortolan, Wanderer, &c. Colonel McDaniel's starter, whether he be Harry Bassett or Joe Daniels, wil bably be first favorite, while Alarm, who has equal to any horse for this race; and all the others named above will be in some favor. should Bassett and Alarm both start, form and on a good track, will require a brave sportsman to lay much odds upon either. And yet both may be defeated. Besides the several others of fame and bright record there are some dangerous three-year-olds among the entries, and new stars may be

fifteen entries, including the great rivals Harry Bassett and Monarchist. Colonel McDaniel, to provide against the possible failure of Bassett's leg, has also entered Joe Daniels and Tubman, and Mr. Sanford has entered Provided Provi Mr. Sanford has entered Preakness, probably only to make the running for Monarchist. Messrs. Hunter & Travers name Alarm; and, as he was almost invincible last year as far as a mile and s quarter, the additional year may make him the peer of the best cup horses. London is also in, and will give a good account of himself. Mr. Belmont's Woodbine is also entered. She started four the Monmouth Oaks, a mile and a half, in 2:42; the Alabama Stakes, a mile and an eighth, in 2:06, and the Hunter's Stakes, a mile and three-quarters, in \$:16%, with no very good ones among her competitors. The time was low in each race, but the filles carried 107 lbs. For the Dixie Stakes (her last race) she failed to get a place. She must improve to be able to win the cup. Several of those prominently noticed, as in the Westchester Cup, are also among the entries for the Saratoga, and are worthy of some consideration. Should Colonel McDaniel decide to start Bassett his chances seem to be best; but Monarchist, Alarm and London will be watched with fear "confederacy" the race with the three last named ought to be an old-fashioned struggle, and although Monarchist would in that case be probably the favorite, his backers will doubtless be accom-

medated with all the money they want. We must reserve for a future review the important fixed events which closed in July, 1871. The entries are very numerous, and the many splendid races by two-year-olds last year have placed in the first class so large a number of high-bred colts that these fixed events will constitute the most interesting feature of the year's racing.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

ONE OF THE SIGNS marking the growth of the a series of general histories of the States, to be brought out in octavo volumes, one being devoted to each State. The first volume—being Michigan, with biographical sketches and illustrations, by Charles R. Tuttle—will shortly be issued from the

THE CURIOUS ROMANCE OF THE "HOLY GRAIL." full of chivalry and the Catholic faith, is about to be fully translated for the first time into modern French by M. E. Hucher. The text will be a manuscript of the thirteenth century, the earliest known, in the dialect of Picardy, and the work will form three volumes. To the student of the Middle Ages this will be a precious work, linking, as it does, the oldest French traditions with the myths of the Orient.

tionary of Peetical Quotations" is to appear in a iew weeks, has sailed for Europe.

nal, The Publisher's Weekly, complains of the serious want that is felt of any complete catalogue vacuum (which is not henorable to American publishing enterprise) have been frustrated by the plete and accurate titles of their publications or the books themselves, from which such titles could "MEN OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC." being sketches

of men now prominent in the French government, is in the press of Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. WILHELMINE VON HILLERN, who wrote the rather good stories entitled, "Only a Girl" and "Two-Fold Life," has been styled "The German George Eliot." She is a very German George Eliot, indeed.

nore than ordinary interest is Thompson Westcott's "History of Philadelphia, from the time of the first settlements on the Delaware to the conolidation of the city and districts in 1854." There is no history of modern Philadelphia published.

"RECENT EXEMPLIFICATIONS OF FALSE PHILOLO GY," by Fitz Edward Hall, is a pamphlet in which "Words and their Uses" is roughly handled, and its author fairly overwhelmed with erudition.

SINCE LOUISE COLET DIED, in 1871, at Nice, George Sand is the only living feminine writer in France whose pen has proved a plume d'or. Mme. Colet, ess, and left a fortune of seven or eight hundred thousand francs. George Sand is still richer.

Philadelphia, will publish, "What Women Should Know; A Woman's Book About Women." This appropriates the title of a book written by Miss Muoch twenty years ago.
PORTER & COATES, Philadelphia, announce as in

preparation, a "Hand Book of the Vienna Exposition," being a complete guide for visitors, with a list of fares, lines of travel, maps, &c. the Man," which takes the negro liberator Toussaint l'Ouverture for its hero, is announced for re-

HALT & WILLIAMS will add to their handy volume brary "Gabrielle de Celestange," by Errauit, from he French.

THE London Observer says :- "The Hon. Mr. Tuckrman, late American Minister at Athens, whose work, 'The Greeks of To-Day,' recently appeared in London, has been presented by the King and Queen of Greece with a handsome dinner service, in recognition of his exertions on behalf of the Hellenic

CAPTAIN W. M. BELL, of the United States Army. has written a humorous illustrated book on our new iceberg territory, under the title of "Quiddities of an Alaska Trip." C. A. Steel & Co., of Portland, Oregon, are the publishers.

GENERAL SHERIDAN WIll give the result of his observations during the Franco-Prussian war in a new book on military tactics.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The general gloom hanging over the city yesterday likewise pervaded the Real Estate Exchange, and the limited assembly which was present manifested but little spirit in the transactions. The dealings, therefore, were light, the only sale being the one held by Colonel James M. Miller, of the

THE VERMONT CENTRAL.

Judge Royce's Decision in the Case of Complaint Against the Receivers and Managers.

The Claim for Rent Settled by Ordering the Accounts Into the Chancery Court.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE PETITIONS.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., March 21, 1873. The hearing on the petitions of the first mort-gage bondholders and the stockholders of the Verment and Canada Ratiroad Company for the removal of the trustees and managers of these Charges of the gravest and mest serious nature were made against Messrs. Smith, Clark, Barnes and Cheney, all of which have failed to be maintained, and the petitioners to-day have virtually

ABANDONED THEIR CASE. ses have been called on behalf of the trustees, and none have been necessary, in the opinion of the Court. The matter is looked upon ere as a complete failure and the confidence of th people in the trustees has been strengthened thereby. Judge Royce rendered the following de-

GENTLEME.—We have had no time since this case was submitted to prepare any formal opinion, nor, in tact, to write out anything connected with this matter; but we have had no embarrasment in relation to the disposition which should be made of the case. Inasmuch as we have greed in reference to its disposition, it is probably for the interest of all parties that the case should be disposed of. So far as this hearing is concerned, at this time, this petition is for an order upon these receivers and managers to pay to the Vermont and Canada road, or for their benefit.

managers to pay to the Vermont and Canada road, for their benefit, THE BINT, amounting to \$120,000, which was due to that road on the last day of last becember, and the petitioners in order make out their case a prime fore case, have introduce proof here to show that the net earnings after the road from the road of t

agers have paid this money out. If they have paid it ethe claim is that they have
recommended they have the claim is that they have
PAID IT FOR PURPOSES THAT WERE UNAUTHORIZED.
Well, it seems to us, gentlemen, that we are not in
position to decide that question; that before we ca
decide or make any order upon the receivers an
managers for the payment of this money this account should be settled, so that the Court can act intell
gently, and ascertais in the first place whether there
any fund out of which to pay this rent, how that fun
was earned, and ascertain from that account whs
sums these receivers and managers have of
pended, and for what purpose they have expended tho
sums, whether they were legitimate and proper exper
ditures. It would be novel to make an order that receivers and managers should pay out of a trust fund it
the beneficiaries of the crossed que trust until it was fix
seer timed in the first three was any fund out of which
the case as it is made out. I question that is presented it
has the control of the case as it is made out.
If acts, and the whole facts, connected with the account
and hence we believe that the
TRUSTANS AND MANAGERS SHOULD SETTLE THEM ACCOUNT
WHY the decree of 1854, and it is conceded on the part.
We the decree of 1854, and it is conceded on the part.

nce we believe that the Me AND MANAGERS SHOULD SETTLE THEIR ACCOUNTS decree of 1884, and it is conceded on the part of ditioners that this decree is one that is of binding lon upon the parties to it, these receivers and TRUSTENS AND ANYAGES, SHOULD SETTLE THEIR ACCOURTS. By the decree of 1864, and it is conceded on the part of the petitioners that this decree is one that is of binding obligation upon the parties to it, these receivers and managers were required annually to report to the Court of Chancery, by which Court their accounts were to be settled. It appears that these accounts have not been settled by the Court of Chancery since 1867. No accounts have been settled in fact since 1886, and we do not think that there has been any reasonable excuse given for this neglect upon the part of the receivers and managers in not settling their accounts. It is true, it is claimed, that the suditors who were constituted auditors, had had access to those accounts, and had passed upon them, and that they supposed that that answered all that was required or them under this decree. But in the decree on the lists page it is provided that "the trustees of the second mortgage bondholders of said Vermont Central Ralizoad Company, or said Vermont and Canada Ralizoad Company, shall have their light at all times to object to any part of the accounts of said trustees and receivers before the same shall have been passed upon by the Court. Now, until these accounts were filed in the Court of Chancery there was no opportunity for these parties to object to any portion of them, he cause they were not supposed to know how the receiver and managers to have followed the decree in this particular and have settled these accounts annually, and that the should be settled now, and the question comes whether they had be settled. There is no prayer in the petition to order that these accounts shall be settled, There is no prayer in the petition to order that these accounts shall be settled, the as the set of the account shall be settled now, and the question comes whether the owner of make such an order at this time upon these petition to a order that these accounts shall be settled. There is no prayer in the petition to order that these accounts shall be se

power to make such an order at this time upon these petitions, and we shall make such an order at the time apon these petitions, and we shall make some as that these receivers and managers settle their accounts with the Court of Chancery. Well, now, there are very many questions that have been very claborately and learnedly discussed that we do not reel called upon to decide—we do not regard it as a matter of duty, and do not think that the case demands it—such questions as the order of judgment. It is claimed upon the part of the petitioners that the rights of the lessors under these Ogdensburg and Rutland lesses should be postponed to their claims for this rent. Well, if they should be postponed, it is very evident to us that the Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the Rutland Railroad Company should be made parties to this proceeding. It would be a novelty to make an order which is treated by the counsel here as an order that would be they should be postponed it a way evident with the the Ogder Railoude in the Railoud Railoude in the Railoud Railoude in the Railoude Railoude Company and the Railoude Railoud

even it is should be necessary for them to file a petition, a in these cases, why all the parties would have to de would be to file a petition.

INE PRAYER FOR REMOVAL.

Under such a state of circumstances would contain different allegations from those contained in these petitions. It would be assed upon something that is the transpire in the future in connection with those accounts, so if the petition were retained in Courtit would be of no benefit to the party unless the petitions should be amended, and it seems to me it would be no inconvenience to the parties, and it certainly is on operaticular harm to these parties, that the petition should lie here in Court. Hence we have concluded that in reference to these two petitions, we should either dismiss them without prejudice to the petitioners or permit them to withdraw them, as they may choose. This, it short, gentlemen, is the result to which with the short, gentlemen, is the result to which with the short of the petitions we also there are many questions very learnedy a elaborately discussed here is also before remarked there are many questions very learnedy and duty to decide upon the excelver, and managers. Those questions and on the other than the case calls for it. I will now refer to motive of the property of the state of the permit of the recounts and on tied that the case calls for it. I will now refer to one or more masters. I do not understand ordinarily that, when receivers are required to file and settle their accounts, that it is customary, in the first instance, to refer the matter to a master; that the course of proceeding is for them to file their account in the Court, and then any party interested in the subject may go to a master-that is, the items of the account to which exceptions are taken may be referred to the Master with instructions to refer the facts connected with the disputed items. The motion of Mr. Davenport, as I understood it, requested that the Chancellor would direct that this Masier examine into the connection of these rec

mont Junction Railroad. We have no right to assume in the first instance but that these receivers and managers in settling their account will do all that the law requires them to do, and it may be that when that account comes into the Court of thancery every subject matter about which these gentlemen desire an accounting taken will be embraced and fully stated by the receivers and managers, and they, of course understand that in the settlement of these accounts they are required not to state results, but to give the evidence by which those results are attained. The account must be

how the result is arrived at. Well, now.

smillently specific so that everybody can understand how the result is arrived at Well, now.

HY JUDGERY IS,

If those receivers and measagers, upon filing their accounts with the Court of Chancery, should omit to file any accounts which parties interested in this property think they should file an account concerning, that it is then competent for such parties to apply to the Chancellor, and upon the proper representation of such fact then competent for such parties to apply to the Chancellor, and upon the proper representation of such fact then competent for such parties to apply to the Chancellor, and upon the proper representation of such fact for these reasons that we have decided that it shall take the regular course and the course pursued under the English Chancery law and that contemplated by this decree of 1884.

Mr. Davenport said:—'T had, Your Honors, indulted the other, which, I regret in behalf of my clients, if for no other than the sum of the conclusion to everale the more than the same without foundation, that if Your Honors thou, was without foundation, that if Your Honors thou, was without foundation, that if Your ties to the conclusion to everale the more than the course of the content of the course, to be respectful to permitted, through reference to matters which they, even if nerything else were excluded, felt justified in presenting: butas we smoderated that the petition is definitely disposed of, and that too, without my clients having any opportunity to be heard upon its merits, I shall follow the singgestion of the Court and with great respect withdraw their petition.'

Mr. Hard then withdraw both petitions by instruction

petition."

Mr. Hard then withdraw both petitions by instruction
of Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Piretto—What do I understand is withdrawn?
The Cours—All of the petitions.

Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Brooks.

Judge Rooks.—As I understand the ruling of the Court, to
is equivalent to a denial of our petitions.

Judge Rooks.—It is a present denial. We proposed to
retain the petition here, so that it might be brought up
at a future time.

Judge Royce—it is a present denial. We proposed to retain the petition here, so that it might be brought up at a fature time.

Mr. Brooks—Your Honor seemed to labor under the imit pression that we came before the Court for an accounting, or that ypu have the liberty to turn us over to an accounting. We came not here asking for the accounting. We came not here asking for the accounting. We ask for the rent, and nothing else, and are told that we cam have no rent, but we cam have the question settled whether there is a rent found if we choose to go into an accounting, which may cover months or years. The remedy which the Court proposes to give us is not the one suited to our wishes, and that is the reason we with a well as the petitions.

quarrel for the present at least.

THE PETITIONS WITHDRAWN.

The decision was received with great excitement, and immediately after its conclusion Messrs. Davenport and Brooks, in behalf severally of the first mortgage bondhoiders and the stockholders of the Verment and Canada Raitroad, withdrew their petitions for the removal of the trustees and also for the payment of rent, all of which indicate an absolute and unconditional surrender, or, perhaps, it might be called a "ront," horse, foot and dragoons. Very naturally, the partisans of the trustees and managers are jubilant.

ART MATTERS.

Mr. Harvey Young is the name of an exceedingly clever young artist who gained his first valuable experience in California, and who has his studio at 48 East Fourteenth street. He is yet in the first years of early manhood, but has done work of sufficient merit to justify the hope that he will ere a very long interval of time shall have passed occupy a prominent place among American painters. The most ambitious of his works is "Cascade Lake," which presents one of the most characteristic views among the Sierra Nevada. An afternoon fog is supposed to be clearing away, and the many projecting peaks are dimly veiled in concentrated in the centre, whence it so radiates as to brighten and enrich the purple sides of the mountains. In the middle distance a caseado gleams and foams. The artist has been peculiarly successful in his treatment of those rugacious tinus and shades which are at once the ambition and the despair of every one who attempts to paint a mountain landscape. While one is studying the features the scene changes, and the linear the mist run into one another ere the most facile brush can transfer them to canvas. The picture is torty-eight inches by sixty, and is to be mentioned as Mr. Young's strongest and most praiseworthy

as Mr. Young's strongest and most praiseworthy effort.

Three other works demand specification. One is "Mount Hood," Oregon Territory. The huge mountain, bonneted with ermine, uprears itself in the background, while a tender intercession of blue mist softens the light which is gathered upon it. Some Indian tents on the piain beneath indicate that the verge has been reached where our nationality ceases to be exclusively civilized. The limpidity of the water in the foreground is admirably preserved. Another picture is "The Blue Canyon of the Sierra Nevada," a locality which every Callfornian traveller with an eye to the gigantically picturesque will remember. The heavens are filled with surging clouds, which are foamed with light, and the mountains are clad with tints of a rich purple gray. The stream known as the American River gildes through the scene, and a line sufficiently straight and emphatic indicates the presence of the railroad, 2,500 feet above the river. This picture is very nearly as large as "Cascade Lake."

"Shasta-Butes" is the last of the very interest.

"Shasta-Butes" is the last of the very interesting batch of pictures by Mr. Young to which we shall this morning ask attention. It represents a fameus meuntain at the head of Sacramento Vailey, rearing itself far above a range of barren foothills. A cloudlessly blue firmanent stretches above the scene. Some teams are fording a stream, and the horizon is enveloped in a soft, pink mist, treated with a delicacy which we suspect to be one of Mr. Young's inherent characteristics. The principal picture to which we have referred, "Cascald Lake," is already purchased, and will probably be on its route to Virginia City.

Haseltine's Gallery.

At Mr. Haseltine's gallery, on East Fourteenth street, near University place, may be seen a number of fine pictures, to some of which public attention has not yet been called. Among these may be Bakalowicz and one by Zamaçois. It would be interesting to know precisely how many views of Venice have been painted by artists at home and abroad. An exhibition would be less complete without one than with some sheep by Verboeckthat he is less conventional and unoriginal than are nine artists out of ten. The water which he paints has the advantage of being something more than a mass of blue paint, with a sort of curvilinear water in it, meant to answer to the rhythm of the waves. The picture has been in the city for only a short time. Bakaanswer to the rigitam of the waves. The picture has been in the city for only a short time. Bakalowicz has a characteristic elaboration called "The Pet." In which one small monkey and two large ladies figure. The monkey is being profered some grapes by one of the women, whose rich blue dress sets off the equally rich white one of her companion. The scene by Richter might be taken to represent an episode in the Petit Trianon. Three ladies and a gentleman, attired in the contumes of the time of Louis the Sixteenth, occupy a richly furnished and tapestried apartment, which opens upon gardens which might be those of Versailles. A sort of doke far niente, made voluptuous and courtly, is indicated in the attitudes and expression of the group. The small picture by Zamaçois is exquisitely finished. It represents a cavalier tasting wine, a glass containing which he holds up with the air of a connoisseur, while he smacks his lips with the critical gusto of one quite used to the business. There are many other good pictures in the Haseitine Gallery, but those we have specified are among the newest.

INTEMPERANCE AND DEATH. Arrest on Suspicion.

Thirteenth precinct, brought to the City Haif Mary McNamee, a miserable-looking, bare-footed inebriate, whom he had arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of Bridget McSweegan, also of very intemperate habits, late of 48 Scamm street. Both the women lived in the same tenement house, and last Saturday night they drank ment house, and last Saturday night they drank, together and subsequently quarrelied. During the trouble it is alleged that Mary struck Bridget on the head with a soda water bottle, but that is by no means certain. At a later hour Bridget was found lying in the kallway, intoxicated and suffering from a scalp wound, which might have been the result of a fail. She was taken to Bellevue Rospital, where, owing to the bad condition of her system, erysipeias set in and death followed.

While in the Coroner's Court, the prisener, who was suffering frem great physical prostration, sank to the floor in a fainting fit, and it was found necessary to remove her to Centre Street Hespital for treatment. It is but proper to say that the suspected woman positively denies her guilt.

THE EBIE BAILWAY COMPANY'S GROUND RENT PAID.

Comptroller Green has collected from the Eries Railway Company ground rent for three years and nine months on property of the city located as Duane, Reade, Washington and West streets, and the rate of \$11,250 per annum, up to February 1 1873, amounting in the aggregate to \$42,187 50. The 1873, amounting in the aggregate to \$42,187 50. Their original appraisers having failed to agree upon the valuation of this property as a basis of the rental, the present Comptroller designated a new appraiser on behalf of the city, by whose action the matter was brought under consideration and their rent agreed upon. The rent reserved under the former lease was at the rate of \$1,250 per annum.

COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Comptroller Green reports the following amounts received yesterday in the City Treasury from different sources, viz.:-